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IE CAMPINE BOOK

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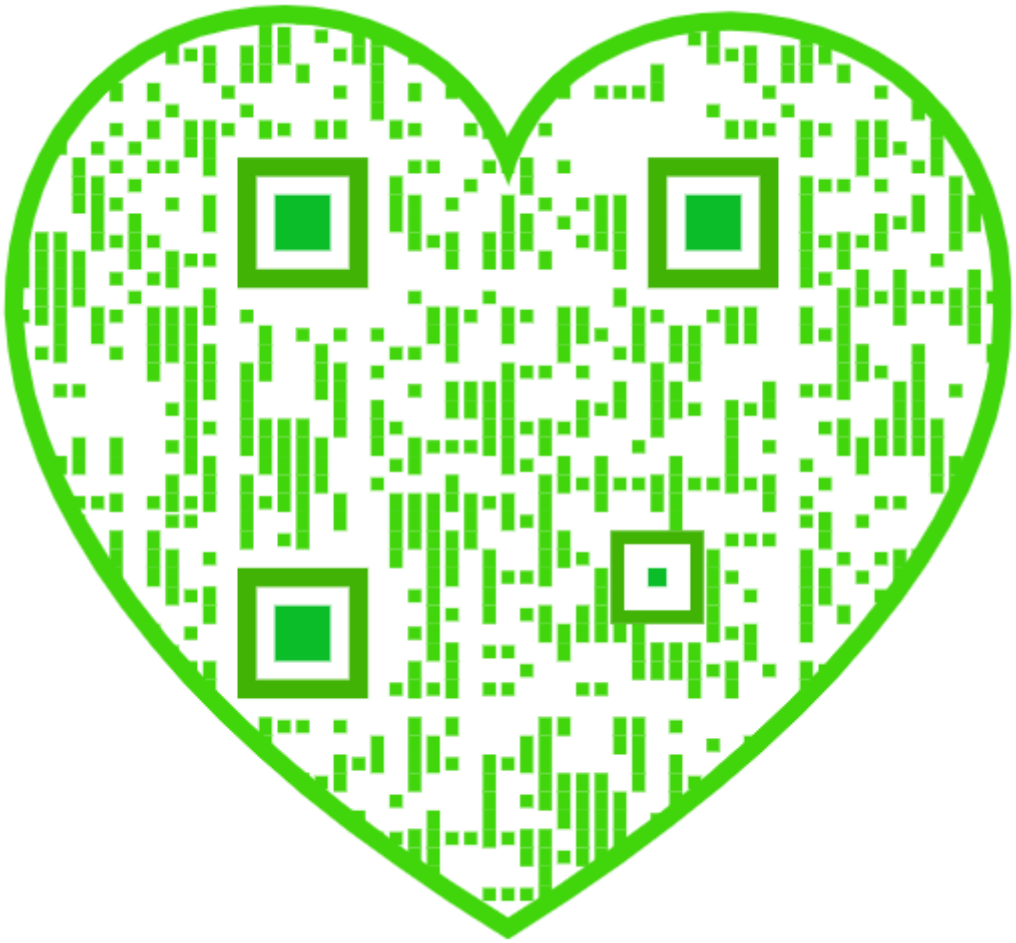

THE CAMPINE HISTORY

By Rev. B. A. GATES, Editor of CAMPINE HERALD

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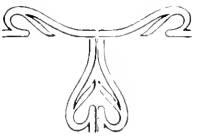

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

IN PUTTING *this book* before the public it is my desire to present in a concise way the gist of obtainable information concerning *Campines*, both for the benefit of those who breed *Campines* and those who are simply interested in them because they are interested in poultry generally. The information presented in *this book* is not only *historical*, but I trust, to a large extent at least, *practical*. Our age is an age of condensation and important messages to command attention must compact themselves into narrow space. I have striven in *this book* to obey this demand. I am indebted to a number of prominent *Campinists* in various countries for valuable information and suggestions which have been embodied in *this book*. If *this book* shall intensify to any extent interest in *Campines* or help any to understand the breed better and to make a *success of breeding Campines* it will have served its purpose.

B. A. GATES

Franklinville, N. Y., U. S. A.
1913

Ancient Campines

CHAPTER I

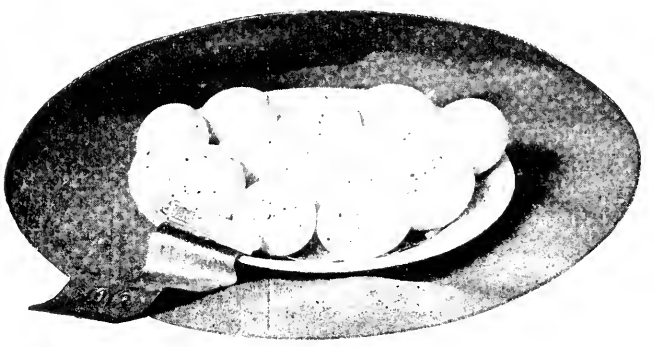
TO SAY the least the history of the *Campine* goes back a number of hundreds of years. A recent English writer would like to connect the introduction of *Campines* into *England* with the landing upon English ground 55 B. C. of JULIUS CAESAR. This is probably far-fetched, yet the Belgians insist that CAESAR took with him from Belgium to Italy birds which were the ancestors of those now known in Belgium as *Campines*. It has been pointed out that the ancient as well as the modern Belgians have bred these birds for profit and that the ancient Britons bred them "for the sake of amusement and profit" and that in no other bird is the property of pleasure and profit so intensified as in the *Campine*. Therefore, it is concluded, the ancient Britons must have bred *Campines*.

F. L. Platt, in a recent article on the *Campine*, says: "In the orthology of the Italian naturalist Ulysses Aldrovandus which was published in 1599 there is a description of G. turcica or Turkish fowl which indicates a strong resemblance to modern *Campines*. Some four hundred years before, according to legend, the ancestors of the *Campines* had been imported into Western Europe by 'Johanna Censta.'

Antedating this there is another tradition that the progenitors of the *Campines* were introduced into Flanders (northern France and Belgium) about the eighth century by the agents of Charlemagne. As king of the Franks and Emperor of Rome, Europe was a conquest to him and it is recorded that he slowly endeavored to promote agriculture and required the farmers to keep a certain number of chickens and the millers to keep a certain number of ducks and he required that a certain number of fruit trees be planted. One so keen about increasing and improving the products of his subjects may have sought to have a special kind of chickens propogated and even imported them from some foreign country."

The Turkish fowl from which the modern *Campine* sprung is certainly many centuries old. In the days just spoken of when the Dutch obtained possession of the breed, the main object of breeding the fowls was eggs, and it was known as "Dutch Penciled" and "Dutch Everyday Layers" and more recently as "Chittiprat." The French also for a few hundred years back were partial to the ancestors of the modern *Campine*. In Netherlands the Campine was known as Friesland fowl. The late Lewis Vander Snickt says, "The Friesland is extraordinary homogeneous, and is the mother race of all these egg laying birds with slate colored legs and white ear lobes." While much of the ancient history of the *Campine* is

legendary, and indeed there is no certainty concerning the origin of the more ancient breeds of poultry, yet we do know for a certainty that the *Campine* is the earliest known of all the established breeds of Europe and, as many assert, the most interesting. The Pencilled Hamburgs and *Campines* spring from a common ancestry. There is no question but that the breed had its origin in Belgium and as has been stated again and again probably derives its name from the county La Campine. The Belgian peasants are thrifty and for centuries have bred the *Campine* as their "farm chicken" with a view, not so much to fine and definite feathers as to number and size and color of eggs.



This dozen of eggs won first prize at Boston 1913. Owned by M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J. whose Campine Eggs also won first as same Show in 1911 and 1912.

During these years a considerable trade has been worked up fluctuating with the years and conditions, of course, in surrounding territory both in eggs, in pullets and in milk fed chickens for eating. The French are noted as being talented in the matter of discriminating in dietary articles and the fact that Belgium exports so many fowls and eggs to France is significant.

Above I note that while the Dutch held the breed it was bred for eggs mainly. During that time it appears that the color was primarily grayish with some attempts, though not pronounced, at barring.

The old English Bolton Grey fowl was closely related to the modern *Campine*. It is asserted by some that the Silver and Gold Pencilled Hamburgs are direct descendents of the Bolton Grey and first cousins to the modern English *Campine* Attempts have been made to connect the Black and Spangled Hamburg with the modern *Campine*, but such connection seems improbable. In fact some go so far as to state that the *Campine*, the Silver and Gold Pencilled and the Spangled and Black Hamburg sprung from one ancestry and came from the neighborhood of Hamburg. This is evidently an error. The Spangled and Black Hamburg are not, according to any apparent authority, from the same direct ancestry as the Pencilled Hamburg, thus the relation between the Spangled and Black Hamburg and the modern *Campine* is remote, if in existence at all. There is a similarity that might suggest relationship. More close is the relation of the Brackel and *Campine* than of the *Campine* and Hamburg. In fact

it is very evident that the *Campine* and Braekel are practically the same. Many recent writers have made it clear that originally Braekels and *Campines* were one and the same thing, but that the result of breeding on the plains of the country of La Campine, where the soil is sandy and the conconditions are much different from other parts of Belgium, has been to develop a small active bird that forages for the greater part of its living. The result of breeding in the more productive parts of Belgium, for instance on the rich loomy soil of Flanders, has been to develop a larger and less active bird which has come, with the passing of time, to be known as Braekel. Environment, living on different soils, etcetara has really made two different birds of the same stock.

Again quoting F. L. Platt, "The first selective work with the *Campine* was begun about 1865 by a Mr. Van Horn. He was station master of St. Lierre at Turnout, Belgium, and made a hobby of *Campines* for thirty years breeding and improving them. He gave the pesants eggs and often his best cocks and pullets, thus improving their stock from a breeder's view point."

Other leading Belgium poultrymen took up in the late 60's and early 70's selective work with the Braekel. Lewis Vander Snickt gave many of his Braekels to farmers back in the country and thus they are kept pure. Later this eminent poultryman after becoming director of the Zoological Gardens of Ghent ordered Braekel eggs to be distributed to various parts of Belgium. In 1880 both *Campines* and Braekels were exhibited at various shows as one breed, the *Campines* being called the small specimens and the Braekels the large specimens. Later at the shows classes were opened for both Braekels and *Campines*. By this time they were looked upon as two separate breeds each having its own admirers who claimed for their favorites superiority. The old time rivalry existing between the Belgium breeders of the *Campine* and the Braekel is still in existence today and a noted Belgium breeder who now breeds both Braekels, English and Belgian type *Campines*, but who favors the Braekel, recently stated to the author that for all purposes, utility and exhibition, meat and ornamentation, size, color and weight of egg the Braekel far surpasses the *Campine*.

Thus briefly, but as clearly as possible to hold the interest of the ordinary reader the remote and more recent history of the *Campine* has been traced. Undoubtedly some authorities will take exceptions to some statements made in this chapter as considerable difference of opinion exists, such opinion being influenced more or less by invironment and geographical differences. However, as stated above that part of the history which is legendary is of no particular value only so far as it is interesting, while of the more recent history we are reasonably sure.

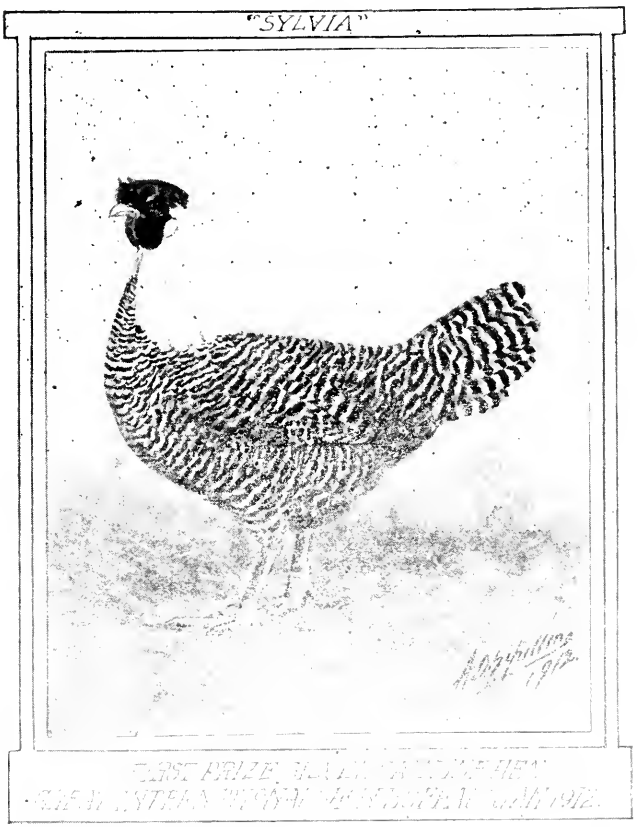
The Campine at Home

CHAPTER II

ON OTHER pages are given illustrations of both the *Campine* and Braekel as bred at the present time in Belgium. Since the great popularity of the English and American *Campine* quantities of the improved type have been bred and imported into Belgium where they have been crossed with the Belgium type so that at the present time a large number of English type *Campines* are being bred in Belgium. We are concerning ourselves in this chapter, with what is known as the Belgium type *Campine*. So far as the Braekel is distinguished from the *Campine* there has been no attempt to change the dress of the Braeket only as the Belgium Braekel has been crossed with the Belgium *Campine* to make into the English *Campine* a slightly larger bird than the early Belgium *Campine*. The illustrations referred to above are extremely interesting and should be carefully studied and the detailed information under each cut carefully read.

In Belgium there are both single and rose combed Silver and Golden *Campines* also Whites and a variety known as Courte-patte. The Whites are also bred but to a very limited extent in a few other countries. The most popular however, are the single combed Silvers. This is true not only in Belgium but the world over. The color of the male bird, as bred in Belgium, is a white neck hackle also a white back and black tail. The wing barrs are also practically white while the rest of the body with the exception of the fluff is more or less unevenly barred black and white and usually in various sections especially upon the breast a streak of color more or less prominent, usually brownish or grey. Both male and female have very large combs. No attempt is made ordinarily to have the serrations of uniform number and size. The ear lobe is pure white and the eye dark, practically black, horn colored beak and the legs leaden blue. The female has a white neck hackle, eyes and lobe colored like the male. The tail is usually more or less dull black. The wing is light or white. The rest of the body is more or less unevenly barred with white, black and greyish brown. In the typical Belgian specimens the barring is not well designed on the female, in some cases being of a flowered nature in which white, black, brown and grey are seen. In some specimens the breast is practically white with only here and there a smattering of black or greyish brown. The Braekel is similar to the *Campine*, but is larger and coarser and usually has a more beefy comb. The tail of both male and female is carried somewhat higher than that of the *Campine*.

The Goldens have a rich Red or gold bay color in place of the white, this gold color being contrasted with black as in the Silvers. Perhaps the lobes are a little better, that is, whiter in the Goldens than in the Silvers. The eyes, beak, shanks and toes are the same color, type about the same with possibly the Goldens a little heavier than the Silver. This, however, cannot be stated as a characteris ie because different strains vary greatly in everything except color and type and even in these there is often considerable difference in different strains.



This a fine representation of a well marked Campine female. Bred and owned by George Urban Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Urban was the first President of the American Campine Club and is a fancier of the higher type.

It is claimed by the breeders of the *Campines* that while the size of the bird is smaller than the Braekel the size of the egg is much larger. Those whose favorites are the Braekel claim the Braekel is superior to the *Campine* as noted above not only because of its larger size but because of its larger egg. The facts of the case are hard to get at owing to the fact that in Belgium as in America and all other countries different strains of the same bird vary greatly in size, constitutional vigor, prolificness and size weight and tint of egg. It is probably true that some strains of *Campines* lay larger eggs than some strains of Brackels and vice versa. Be this as it may it is an undisputed fact that both *Campines* and Braekels are constant layers of good sized and white shelled eggs. While other breeds are kept especially for milk feeding table qualities yet large numbers of Braekels are used in Belgium and shipped to France every year for this purpose. We find also that there is more than one variety

of Silver Braekel, at least this is claimed by some eminent authorities. The distinction is in the color of the feather and the character of the barring. In the extremely large strains the contrasting colors are flowered and perhaps the black and white are more distinct than in the other strains. The smaller Braekel is more evenly and consequently, by many, considered better colored. In Belgium these birds are considered extremely hardy, small eaters and in every sense a fowl which it is profitable to breed.

The birds are extremely friendly in their disposition, tame rather than wild, and these characteristics follow them from their native land to their new homes.

Belgium is in danger of killing its poultry industry by over exportation. The thrift of the Belgian peasants finds expression in its relation to the poultry industry, not so much in fancy stock, feathers and eggs as in the market for food of both eggs and stock. It is to be hoped that Belgium will realize the grave danger that lies in over exportation and curb its exportations before it is too late to save the great poultry industry for which it has become so famous the world over. The poultry lovers of every land owe a great deal to the Belgium breeders of the past and the present for preserving intact through so many years, this valuable breed of fowls. And Belgium, though a small country, is represented by its *Campines* today practically throughout the civilized world. While as noted above the main object of the Belgium breeders is utility, yet many Belgium poultrymen and poultrywomen are worthy of special mention for their part in the preservation, exportation and development of various breeds, among them the *Campine*. I will simply mention one, Madam A. F. Van Schelle of Papenvoort-Par-Hoogstraeten, Belgium. Madam Van Schelle is a woman of great intellectuality and strong personality, a breeder not only of fowls but of goats and other animals and she is intimately acquainted with the habits, breeding and life of the *Campine* at home. While Madam Van Schelle differs from many concerning the superiority of the improved *Campine* and objects to the name, *Campine*, being applied at all, still she produces some very fine specimens of the English type and has shipped Silvers and Goldens the world over.

The following is the Belgian standard for Braekels and can fully answer for *Campines* also in Belgium and is copied from "The Campine Fowl."

BELGIAN STANDARD

BRAEKEL

Official Braekel Standard, National Federation Aviculture, 1904.

COCK

Comb: Single, large, straight, composed of 5 or 6 triangular teeth; texture of rather coarse grain.

Eye: Large, very dark brown, black pupil, the border of eyelid blackish, which gives the eye a still darker appearance.

Beak: Blue at base, finishing in clear horn color.

Face: Red, embellished with little feathers the same color as the fluff.

Earlobes: Almond shaped, Mother of Pearl.

Wattles: Long.

Head: Large and deep; skull slightly flattened.

Neck: Strong, medium length.

Neck Hackles: Thick, spreading at the back.

Breast: Deep, wide and fleshy.

General Appearance, Form of Body: Broad back, medium size skeleton, body slightly inclined backwards, tail almost perpendicular, thigh rather short, hidden by feathers of abdomen.

Leg: Blue, medium length.

Toes: Four in number

Nails: White.

Height: 55 to 60 centimetres (22 to 24 inches.)

Weight: 3 kilos (about 6½ lbs.)

Carriage: Proud, quick steps.

SILVER BRAEKEL

The White must be pure white; the Black with green metallic lustre or sheen.

Neck Hackles: White.

Banquet of Earlobes: White.

Shoulders: Barred.

Epaulettes (*Wing Bow*): White, with base of feather more or less barred.

Wing Primaries: Black, bordered at exterior with white.

Wing Coverts: Barred.

Wing Secondaries: Heavily barred.

Saddle Feathers: White.

Tail Coverts: Well barred.

Little Sickle or Tail Feathers: Black, carrying distinctly barred design.

Breast: Well barred as high up as possible toward wattles.

Neck: Barred.

Fluff: Dark ash color.

The black bars increase in width from neck to tail.

HEN

Comb: Single, large, falling on one side; 5 to 6 teeth; sometimes base of comb spotted with blue, rather coarse in grain.

Beak: Blue at base, finishing in clear horn.

Eye: Large, dark brown, like cock.

Face: Red, embellished with feathers.

Earlobes: White, blueish, Mother of Pearl.

Wattles: Red, rounded.

Head: Large, deep, rather strong.

General Form of body: Stretched out, rectangular, inclined backwards.

Legs: Blue.

Toe Nails: Same as in cock.

Weight: About $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilos (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs).

Height: About 40 to 45 centimetres (16 to 18 inches).

Neck Hackles: White.

Bouquet of Earlobes: White.

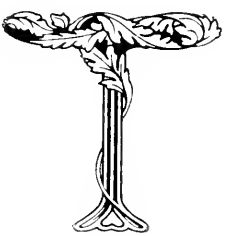
Wings: Pack, breast, barred.

Flight and Wing Primaries: Exterior barred, interior black, speckled with white.

Tail: Quite black, more or less, and speckled on exterior side, two large tail coverts, more or less barred.

SILVER-FLOWERED BRAEKEL

The bar is generally replaced by a short line appearing on the breast, horse shoe form. Flight, Feather, back and coverts are speckled with black, the curbed line predominates.



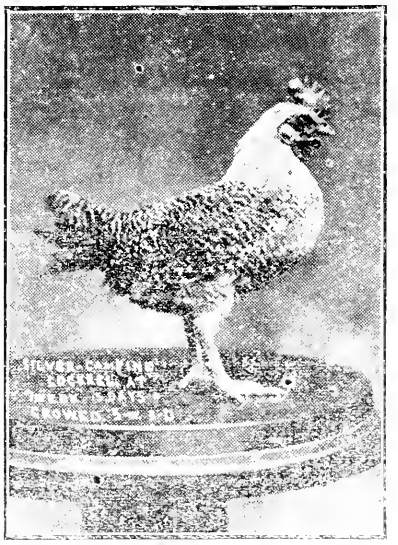
The English or Improved Campine

CHAPTER III

THE *Campine* with the white topped male as bred in Belgium made its appearance in America and England in the 90's. In 1894 they were admitted into American Standard of Perfection, and five years later having failed to make good and because of the necessity of double mating interest waned almost entirely and the breed was dropped from the Standard. A *Campine Club* was formed in England and quite a boom was experienced, but by 1902 the interest had begun to wane and but few birds were kept. The same thing caused the breed to fall into disfavor in England. Their extreme smallness and the fact that the male and the female were colored differently thus necessitating double mating to produce exhibition birds of both sexes caused interest to be lost in them. Probably the first hen feathered Silver *Campine* male that appeared in England made his appearance in 1904. Rev. E. Lewis Jones says in this connection, "This bird was bred from eggs sent over by Monsier Oscar Thomaes of Renaix, Belgium. Dr. Gardner placed him first at the club show at the Alexandria Palace, 1904. The showing of this bird aroused a great controversy. The answers were all equally various and equally wrong. The fact is there is a tendency amongst the breeders in Belgium towards markings on the back, but the Belgians only preserve the white topped ones breeding only from such birds and destroy the others. I wish to pay a tribute to the magnificent appearance of the white topped bird, but the necessity of studying the best interests of the breed tempers my regret at his being displaced by the favorite standard male." F. L. Platt claims that the bird was not a *Campine*, but a single combed Silver Brackel. He says, "Renaix is in the south of Belgium and Brackels, not *Campines*, are everywhere kept in the surrounding country. The bird was first exhibited at Kendel where he failed to attract attention. He was there purchased by a Mr. Wilson who later showed him at the great international show at Alexandria Palace and he was there awarded the first prize and cup. The following year the same fancier exhibited the bird and some of his sons and won right along the line."

The interest in the hen feathered male became intense and the prospects of a single mating and the correcting of the marking of the *Campine* appealed very strongly to the fanciers. While the prolificness of egg production and the large size of the eggs together with the pure white shell attracted the utilitarians to them and interest in the *Campine* immediately became intense. The English are known as excellent breeders and they began to use their wisdom in the improvement of the *Campine*

as to color and the economic qualities. Quoting from Rev. E. Lewis Jones, "The English standard *Campine* is . . . a bird with white neck hackle, the rest of the body barred, the black bar being as near as possible three times as wide as the white ground colour, and certainly not less than three times as wide. The white ground colour must be open and bold, not narrow threads, sometimes like fine cobwebs, going across a black body. Each feather should end in a clear white bar. The barrings should suggest rings round the body, the geometrical exactitude being broken by rounded ends of the feathers. The dividing line between the colors in the bar should be clearly defined and straight, not dovetailing or zigzagging in any way. Most certainly the bar should not be curved, or in the shape of a horseshoe. The direction of the bar may vary, that is, it may run transversely or obliquely across the feathers. What is important is that the edge colours should be clean cut and distinct. The oblique direction of the bar is very pretty, giving rise to what is described as mackered markings. All that I have so far attempted to describe I call the regularity of the markings. This regularity gives exceeding beauty to the bird."



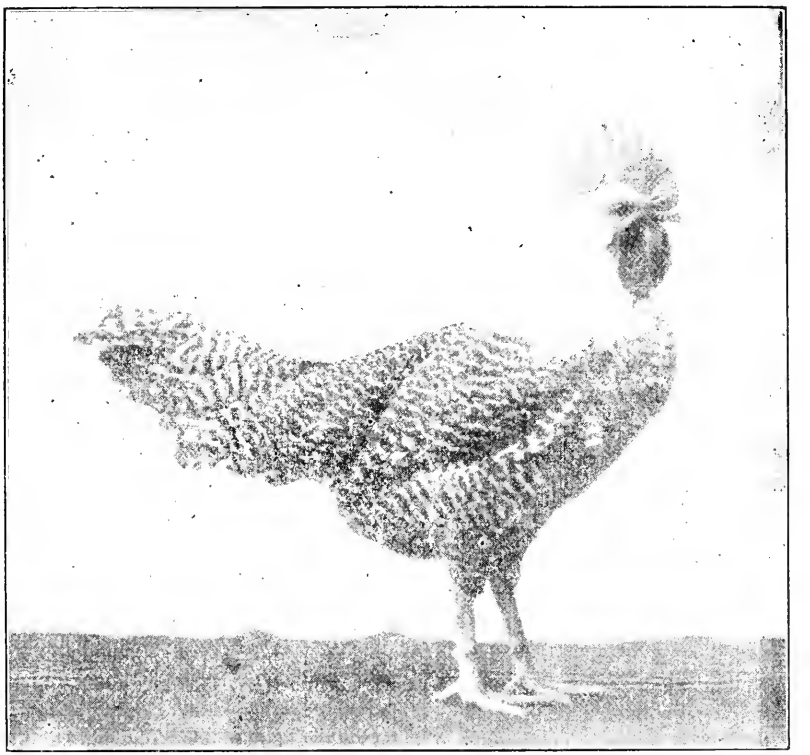
This is a Silver Campine Cockerel at the age of six weeks showing the marvelous development of the chick. This Cockerel crowed at the age of five weeks and five days. Was bred by the Jones Poultry Farm, Alexandria, Ind.

This description does not seem at first to differ so greatly from a perusal of the Belgian standard, but while the Belgian standard says, "The white must be pure white, the black with green metallic lustre or sheen," it is very evident that a bird with good distinct clear barrs do always possess the beautiful neck hackle desired by Pelgian breeders with the result the females are naturally mossy, that is to say the white is not white and the black is not black. There is practically no green sheen or lustre, but the black and white blend in indistinct markings and are mixed often with brown giving the appearance at a little distance, of a steel grey bird. The breeding off of the white top on the part of the British breeders caused them to call the English *Campine* "Improved" because first of all it is possible to breed good pullets and good cockerls from a single mating whereas it was seldom that the Pelgian type birds were marked distinctly and clearly in the contrasting colors. It would be an impossibility to secure good cockerels and pullets from the same matings, in fact long allowance of continued breeding from single matings developed and set the mossy markings of the female. The British are not much given to double mating. Another reason why their bird is called "Improved" is because the contrasting colors are clear.

The black is bred black and the white is bred white and those birds that show the third color be it more or less prominent (I mean the brown barrs) are called inferior specimens. Considerable controversy arises as to the advisability in the consideration of the need of breeding the cockerel "hen-feathered." It is claimed by some that the cockerel becomes in mating as in feathering effeminate and thus considerable of the vigor prolificness and stamina of the long bred Belgian type is lost. Other eminent authorities such as Rev. E. Lewis Jones claim that the tendency of the breeders in Belgium to follow the distinct back hen-feathered type is proof that this color and feathering of the male is not contrary to the laws of nature. The author believes and many English breeders evidently believe the same in view of the fact that they have tried to reach this end, that the male should have a large amount of saddle feathers not necessarily as an evidence of greater vigor and increased stamina, but because of the greater attractiveness, beauty and more handsome appearance of the bird both on range and in the show room. It must be remembered that in the early making of the English type the Belgian *Campine* was bred to the Belgian Braekel to secure increase in size and then back to the Belgian *Campine*, to intensify the activity of the smaller bird. Much has been said concerning the use of the Hamburg, Frieslaard and other fowls in the production of the English type. The English type is after all is said and done to be attributed to one man namely the Rev. E. Lewis Jones. Listen to Mr. Jones' own words in regard to crossing with other breeds.

"We are told freely that our birds show evidences of crossing with Hamburgs. Now, I should confess that, as a humble student of Mendelism, I have no repugnance towards crossing, and I should not hesitate to cross if I saw any advantage in so doing. I will further confess that I have tried every way of crossing that I could conceive of, and with the result that I got nothing that it would pay me to introduce into my strain. When persons say that my exhibition strain shows evidence of Hamburg crossing, they are talking arrant nonsense—a nonsense which shows they do not understand the possibilities of *Campine* breeding or of what a Hamburg-Campine cross looks like. We must bear in mind that in the Hamburg we have highly developed and complex marking, the result of at least half a century of breeding. When you cross with a *Campine* you let loose all the centrifugal forces kept in check by breeding in a definite direction, and the results are amazing. Were breeding such a simple thing that equal black and white on the Hamburg could be immediately transferred into three blacks to one white on the *Campine* or something near, or even if we could keep the Hamburg regularity, then breeding would be so easy that many of us would prefer to play marbles. From 1850 to 1903 *Campines* were in the hands of some of the most skillful breeders of the day, and had the Hamburg cross been a short cut to the *Campine* Standard a clear black bird would have been exhibited before 1904. Most people who write this Hamburg cross nonsense are mere babies in arms in the matter of breeding to the veterans who bred *Cam-*

pines twelve years ago. However, the problem is simply stated. Cross Hamburg and *Campine*, and you have four things to outbreed; (1) red eye; (2) size of egg; (3) type; (4) pencilling. It requires a man skillful above the average to make that cross successfully, and I should feel proud had I been able to achieve it. Again, a *Campine* has a red eye, but no one will contend that every red eyed *Campine* is the product of this cross. Further, in the years Hamburg fanciers have been breeding, they have not had a good wing bar. *Campinists* have, and it one of the *Campine's* special points of beauty. Did this come from the Hamburg cross?



This winner at various shows owned by W. M. Patteson, Penn Yan, N. Y. and selected by Madame VanSchelle of Belgium as the best, in her estimation, of the English type males on exhibition at Madison Garden 1913.

I have not the space to discuss all possible crosses, but the conclusion of the whole matter, from my short experience is, that you cannot cross the *Campine* with any hopes of success. I do not say it cannot be done, but only that I do not know the way to do it, and I shall be glad to hear of a way, providing I can examine the birds. I have heard many tales and I always put to the test any theory, however fantastic it may appear to be, for one never knows; it may be a pearl of price, even if out of a

toad's mouth, as the Welsh proverb has it. My experience has made me very sceptical indeed of the wonderful results to be had from crossing. If the *Campine* is the bird I think it is, then there is no means of crossing it without deterioration."

A somewhat different view is taken by Rev. J. N. Williams, B. A., of England, who says concerning Silver Pencilled Hamburg: "At first the aim was to get the marking regular and I knew the variety forty years ago when the hens were as coarse in marking as the present day English bred *Campine* is. In the course of two or three decades the breeding was carried to such a pitch that the marking became intensely more refined until now it has grown almost threadlike . . . . . nevertheless when all is said and done the marking is the marking of the *Campine* only coarser. Now in breeding for the regularity of marking a singular, but not altogether unlooked for thing occurred. Always chose the best marked cocks, generation after generation as mates to the deepest and best marked pullets would finally come about that the cock would follow more and more the marking of the hens until at last they were actually hen-feathered, Originally the Silver Pencilled cock was a white bird spotted on the rump and with a wing bar just showing and a black tail edged with white. I am writing of the bird as it appeared on our English show benches after shows were introduced. My own impression is that it has been brought to this stage from a white topped *Campine* such as the Belgian utility birds of today. The object of the breeder was to whiten the whole bird except the Silver laced black tail, but such we have it today. But on the other hand they determined to deepen the pullet and so two breeding pens became necessary . . . . . Thus was the old *Dutch Campine* glorified into a Silver Pencilled Hamburg. Nevertheless it was in reality a *Campine* as much as a Canadian of pure English descent is an Englishman . . . . . when the English breeders got to work they soon deepened and strengthened the barrs. Whether they used a Silver Pencilled pullet breeding cock or not is of the slightest account, because if they did it was *Campine* bred. Before long the same thing happened as in Hamburgs, a hen-feathered bird marked like a hen made its appearance and smote the English fancy hip and thigh and was a sport in a way, but like we do when a crysanthemum sports the breeders stuck to that sport, fastened on it as their standard and as a standard which remains to this day. The idea is by careful selection to breed the hen feathering away but leave the same rich markings and wonderful to relate it is in the best birds a fait accompli. I am happy to say that some of the best have beautiful flowing saddle hackle and flowing tails of fair length beautifully marked . . . . . so the English type was introduced by a few breeders without protest or complaint and occasionally they sent their best birds to the English shows."

As indicated in the first chapter another authority writes that if the *Campine* was crossed with the Hamburg to intensify the markings and to get a better barred bird it is of six of one and a half dozen of the other

as both are from a common ancestry and really the Hamburg carries *Campine* blood and the *Campine* carries Hamburg blood. No less an American authority than Dr. H. P. Clarke of Indianapolis, Ind. recently made the statement, "Our poultry shows of the future will continue the same breed with only slight variations to three different names: *Penciled Hamburgs, Brackels and Campines.*" The English type is the type which leads practically everywhere at the present time and regardless of the matter of crossing the English type has become the favorite. Following is the English standard as adopted by the Campine club of Great Britian of which Rev. E. Lewis Jones, the man to whom more than to any other the present popularity of the English type is due, is the honorary secretary.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Beak: Rather short.

Eyes: Bright and prominent.

Comb: Single, medium size with even serrations, coming well back but clear of the neck, free from excrescences, upright in cock falling over in hen.

Face: Smooth.

Earlobes: Medium size, inclined to almond shape, free from wrinkles.

Wattles: Fine in texture, length in proportion to comb.

Neck: Medium in length, nicely arched, well furnished with hackle.

Breast: Very full, rounded, carried well forward.

Back: Rather long.

Body: Broad, narrowing to tail, close and compact.

Wing: Large, neatly tucked up.

Tail: Good length, carried well out from the body in cocks, sickles and secondaries, broad and plentiful.

Legs and Feet: Legs medium length, toes slender and well separated, four toes on each foot, shanks free from feathers or fluff.

Size: The larger the better maintaining the type.

Carriage: Very erect and graceful.

Marking: Every feather on the birds body with the exception of those of the neck-hackle should be barred in a transverse

direction. These bars should be as clear as possible with well defined edges. They should run across the feathers so as to form as near as possible rings round the body. The barrings in the feathers of the breast and the under part of the body should run across the feathers either in a straight or a slightly curved direction, but on the top the shoulders, saddle, hackle and tail may run in a more or less V shaped direction. The bars on all cases should be clear and well defined and clear cut edges. The bars should be as near as possible three times the width of the ground color which should be clear and distinct. The saddle of the cock should be furnished with a good flow of properly developed hackle.

COLOR IN SILVER CAMPINES IN BOTH SEXES

Beak: Horn color.

Eye: Iris, dark brown, pupil black.

Comb, Face and Wattles: Bright red.

Earlobes: White.

Legs and Feet: Leaden blue.

Toe Nails: Horn.

Neck Hackle: As pure white as possible.

The ground color should be pure white and the barring should be pure black with a rich beetle green sheen.

The end of the feathers should be white.

STANDARD FOR GOLDEN CAMPINES

The standard for Goldens is the same as for Silvers merely substituting the word "Gold" for the word "White" whenever the latter occurs.

Plumage: Head and neck-hackle rich gold and not washed out yellow.

Description of Plumage: Ground color, rich gold and barring pure black with rich beetle green sheen and markings as in the Silvers.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGES

Comb	5
Eye	5
Earlobes	5
Legs and Feet	5
Neck hackle	12
Condition	10
Beetle green sheen	10
Size	10
Development and carriage of tail	8
Distinctness and evenness of markings	30
A perfect bird to count	100

SERIOUS DEFECTS FOR WHICH BIRDS SHOULD BE PASSED

1. Even barring i. e. the white equal in width to the black.

2. Pencilled ground color.

3. Sprigs on comb.

4. Legs other than leaden blue, feather or fluff on shanks.

5. White face.

6. Red eye.

7. Squirrel or wry tail.

N. B.—The Novice should clearly understand that there are no specimens in evidence conforming to this standard in every respect but that the foregoing particulars represent an "ideal" bird for breeders to strive to produce." * * * * * * * * * * * It will be noticed that this standard under the head Size says the larger the better maintaining the type. The secretary of the *Campine* Club of Great Briti'an in his notice in the 1912 year book says: "This trouble is always with us. The quoting of the standard 'the larger the better' is worse than useless for it is misleading. The club should drop it and replace it by the weights which were settled upon at the annual meeting at the Palace, these weights being, male 5½ pounds, female 3½ pounds. As no notice was given of such a motion, this cannot, at present be incorporated in the standard.

Personally I think these weights quite high enough. I also maintain that all we have got to do is to guard against the size being smaller than the Belgian *Campine* and I believe that any attempt to increase size should be deprecated."

In Belgium the single combed Silver *Campine*, by far outnumbers the other varieties and so naturally the first attention outside of Belgium that would be given to *Campines* would be given to Silver *Campines*, however the Golden *Campines* and Golden Braekels in Belgium are claimed by some to be even hardier and more prolific than the Silvers. As the color of the Goldens is very attractive and especially in Great Britian and America has many admirers, it is not at all strange that after such great success in changing the garb of the Silver *Campines* that the English breeders started to give attention to a similar change in the garb of the Goldens. The Goldens so far as I am able to ascertain did not produce as good a breeding sport as did the Silvers, therefore, it was necessary to find some means of breeding off the gold top and getting the hen-feathered male. Various experiments were tried with more or less success (less than more). Probably the most successful experiment was the crossing of a hen-feathered Silver male with the colors and barring clearly defined with the best colored Golden female obtainable. This made a foundation and in three years time the difference has been marvelous. It is not claimed that the Goldens lay quite so large nor quite so white eggs as the Silvers. One recent writer declares that the rose combed Silver *Campine* as bred in France years ago (hen-feathered males) were ahead of the English type Silvers of the present day. This seems hard to verify and perhaps should be taken with a grain of salt.

American Campine

CHAPTER IV

THE BELGIAN type *Campines* were introduced into America some twenty-one years ago and two years later they were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, but on account of the necessity of double mating and because of their small size and the fact that the specimens introduced at that time came from Belgium where practically no attention was paid to breeding toward an ideal standard and as a consequence the birds failed to be uniform in markings and general appearance and as at that time Hamburgs were more or less popular and the great similarity between the two caused the *Campine* to suffer, in five years time interest in it had so waned and breeders had to such extent discarded the breed that it was dropped from the standard.

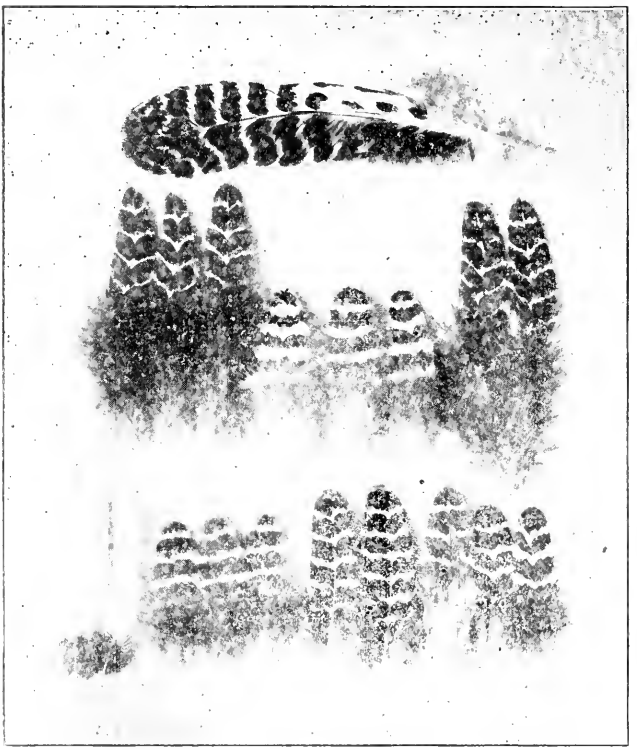
Some years ago a number of poultrymen imported Silver Braekels direct from Belgium. These had a small run. The size and color of the egg produced the sales.

As the poultry world is now practically as wide as the civilized world the reviving interest in *Campines* in England being brought about by the change of garb had its immediate effect in America. We find that M. R. Jacobus of Ridgefield, N. J., who for many years had bred Hamburgs and Dorkings imported a pair of the English type Silver *Campine* from England which he says he simply wanted for cross breeding purposes. In his own words are, "When I received these first birds I was very much surprised to find they were much handsomer than the Belgium birds which I had seen exhibited years before. Seeing at once the big difference from the Belgium type of *Campine* which had been sent to this country years previous and discarded by American breeders I at once saw that they could be bred from a single mating and did not require like the Belgium type double matings to produce well marked birds of each sex.

I also saw that by careful selection still handsomer birds could be produced while the markings and the fact that they could be bred from a single mating was attractive. I am ready to admit that it was the very large white eggs that the hen laid which impressed me most of all and I at once sent back to England for more *Campines* as I saw that there was a big future for this bird if properly handled. . . . . a few years ago in fairness to the Belgian type birds I imported thirty Belgian birds for comparison. Of course before importing these birds I really knew what the Belgian birds were, not so much from what I had seen some years previous, but from some birds I would raise at times when the English type would divert back to the original Belgian birds.

As I expected my original English type of birds were far superior to these Belgian birds.

. . . . . to the breeders of England belongs the credit of improving the Belgian birds to meet the requirements of England by taking the large Braekel and the small active *Campine* as they found them in Belgium and by careful selection and breeding and possibly by the infusion of other blood they produced the original English type of *Campines*.



This plate shows typical feathers of well bred Improved Silver Campines. They are feathers plucked from living specimens and owned by M. R. Jacobus, Ridgefield, N. J. These feathers from various sections of the birds are worthy of careful study.

As England originally had a type of *Campine* that was better fitted for America than the Belgian tpye the demand for birds from England has been very heavy not only for large numbers of birds but also for fine marked birds.

What breeders of America want are birds that cannot be surpassed by any as egg producers. After this they want a strain that can be easily bred and look as handsome as possible providing the egg qualities and stamina are not sacrificed for fine markings." About the same time J. Fred N. Kennedy of Birch Cliff, Ontario, Canada, became interested in the *Campine* and secured control of the exportations of Rev. E. Lewis Jones.

Mr. Kennedy is a breeder of many years experience, having handled a large number at least of the breeds in the American Standard of Perfection and was quick to see a great future for the *Campine* and now breeds them exclusively.

Many other breeders could be mentioned as quick to see the future of the *Campine* in America and to begin the breeding of them. However we defer mentioning other names for two reasons: First, the list would be so long that too much space would be used; secondly, as so many people took up the breed at the same time it would be utterly impossible to list the early breeders of the improved *Campine* in America without unintentionally slighting some.

The English type proved very acceptable and has really enjoyed a great boom. Almost at once large numbers of people knowing that the *Campine* came originally from Belgium purchased of various Belgian breeders stock which proved to be the Belgian type rather than the improved English type. As a result of this disappointment some enthusiasm was lost and because of the inferiority of the Belgian birds large numbers of them undoubtedly being picked up on farms of Belgium and shipped to answer the enormous demand made much dissatisfaction in many quarters.

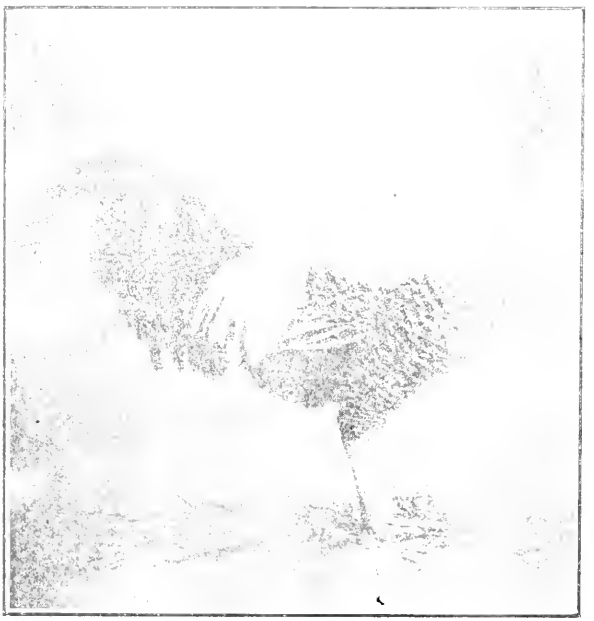
Another thing which disappointed many people was that after the original introducers of improved English birds had claimed for them a considerable hardiness that many of the Belgian type birds were found to be anything but hardy, and before the birds were given a chance to be acclimated they were condemned and cast aside by a good many.

However, their reputation was much greater and of a very different character than the reputation of the Belgian type two score of years ago.

About this time a controversy of great proportion arose in England concerning the superiority of the English and Belgian type, each type having its disciples. It is hardly correct to say that the controversy arose at this time because the controversy had been in existence for some time previous, but about this time it became more intense than previously and immediately spread to America and had considerable influence in deterring the breeding of *Campines* because many Americans thought it was possible that the Belgian type would win out and that the English type *Campine* would have to be put aside, and America did not feel like repeating the experience of years ago with the Belgian *Campine*.

In 1911 several persons interested in the *Campine* met in Buffalo and organized a temporary *Campine* Club of which Geo. Urban, Jr., of Buffalo was president and M. R. Jacobus of Ridgefield, N. J., was secretary. Several articles appeared in the Poultry journals about this time which convened interest in the breed, but the thing which did more to create interest in this country in *Campines* than anything else was the exhibition made by M. R. Jacobus of the eggs laid by English type birds which won first prize at New York and Boston carrying the honors away from the Leghorn which the latter had held for many years.

In the winter of 1912 in connection with the show at Madison Square Garden the temporary club was made a permanent club and the temporary officers were elected to act for the following year. The club has been since that time a great factor in information to the American people as to the qualities of the *Campine*. A standard has been drawn up and adopted and will without question be accepted by the American Poultry Association and incorporated in the 1915 revision of the American standard of Perfection. Thousands upon thousands of *Campines* are now bred annually in America and each year show great improvement in color, type and the qualities of the type. The record of this club is a most remarkable and yet not out of proportion to the growth of interest in *Campines*.



This is the typical Belgian Campine Male. To get the white top and have ideally marked females requires double mating.

At the 1912 meeting after a thorough discussion of the standard requirements of the English standard it was decided by the club to breed and judge according to the standard of the Campine Club of Great Britain. In England the interpretation of the standard is left very largely with the judge. In fact strictly speaking the judge is not required to pass strictly upon the standard as an American judge is. Much is left to the opinion of the judge. So when the Campine Club of Great Britain adopted their standard it was as an Ideal toward which to breed them, and not as a strictly worked out basis for judging, but with the adopting of that standard by the American Campine Club it became the duty of American judges to judge strictly in accord with that standard.

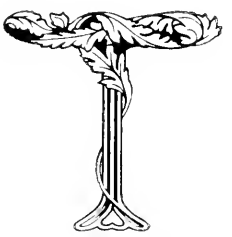
An effort was made by the secretary of the club to get copies of this clause in the hands of all the American poultry judges, but in spite of this much of judging that year was evidently unsatisfactory and many Belgian type birds were awarded first prize when really they should have been passed entirely. This worked havoc among amateur breeders greatly

confusing them and many birds that were awarded first prize ribbons were used in breeding pens and the inevitable result was that a large amount of inferior stock was scattered over the country. This was soon found out not only by those who had received the eggs and stock, but also by those who had unsatisfactorily sold inferior stock and Utility's throughout the country began at once to make a united effort to overcome the difficulty.

At the 1913 meeting of the [illegible] Association [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Considerable attention is given to the green sheen and proper barring and the two colors, black and white with no intermixture of brown, gray or other colors. If bred close to the standard the American *Campine* is probably a finer, more clearly designed bird than the English although it will probably continue true that many of the present birds in this country will be bred from either English improved or the progeny of such for a few years.

Copies of the American Standard for *Campines* are sent to all members of the American *Campine* Club and can be purchased from the secretary of the Club by anyone else for 10 cents a copy.



The Coming Campines

CHAPTER V

AS STATED previously there has been much controversy on both sides of the ocean as to the relative merits of the Belgian and English type. This discussion at times has waxed exceedingly warm, has caused much feeling and called forth some of the most sarcastic word battles that were ever waged on any subject. Many have suggested an international standard as the solving of the problem, but so long as Belgium hangs to their old type and so long as England insists on the improved *Campine* and America insists on the American *Campine* an international standard cannot be soon adopted. In all probability the English and Belgian types will be bred in Belgium and England and many Belgian breeders will make a special effort to breed to the American Standard to hold up their sales in America and American breeders will undoubtedly seek to improve upon their present standard. Just what the outcome will be is hard to foretell.

As the *Campine* has its friends it has also its enemies. Many in England and America after having bred *Campines* for one or two years have thrown them up saying that they were not what they were represented to be and in some sections of both countries they have received a "black eye" in earnest. It is unfair to the breed as it would be to any breed to judge them in one or two years. It is especially so in this case because of the fact that the *Campine* has been taken from the country where they were bred under the same conditions for so many centuries and introduced into entirely different climates and before they have been given a chance to become acclimated have been discarded, and again it is especially so because of the fact that in the changing of the feathering of the male bird it is barely possible that a temporary effect has manifest itself upon the condition of the second generation and even the third. I do not state this to be a fact, but a possibility.

On the other hand it is the experience of a great many that the birds readily adapt themselves to any climate and can stand most any treatment with the exception of extreme dampness and impure air. This is undoubtedly due to their having been bred for so long in a dry country and in the open air. The coming *Campine* or the *Campine* that will remain will undoubtedly be in feather, size and shape about what the English and American *Campines* are today except that proper selection and competent mating will undoubtedly develope a stronger more robust bird which will make good anywhere to the satisfaction of all.

The *Campine* will abide and we can see as indicated above that a full term of careful breeding will produce the champion among the feathered race in hardiness, quantity, size and color of eggs produced.

Main Points in Breeding

CHAPTER VI

TO PROPERLY treat this subject we must consider what is desired, that is whether a breeder is after improvement or is breeding more especially for the beauty. But it is the intention of the writer to keep in breeding any fowl and for any purpose that is most likely to keep up the standard requirements for the breed. That is a more uniformity of appearance in the flock. It also has a tendency to keep up the habit of laying the same size eggs. This is important in many cases and more than one people think effects the production and the general health of the fowls.

What is the secret? This is obvious. Think for a moment before answering it. The main point outside from the [illegible] in breeding [illegible] For eggs is to choose [illegible] or [illegible] of the same size, [illegible] shell. The [illegible] statement [illegible] repeated [illegible] the right [illegible] But here is a fact [illegible] that [illegible] important than [illegible] to the [illegible]

the feathering of the hen has been put upon the male and the saddle feathers the divisions of the coverts and lesser sickles have been, of course, greatly modified. Attention should be paid to increasing the fullness and beauty of the tail in the male as well as the carriage.

Evenness and distinctness of barring of course is one of the main points in breeding. To get a properly marked breast on the female, that is, where the bars are standard and not horse-shoe or ill defined in shape, is an important matter. The Comb of the female also needs considerable attention.

Hardiness, figure and prolificacy must be kept in the foreground. The last cannot be had without the first and the second in case of the *Cowpire* had much to do with the last. These three things sum up briefly the main points in breeding.

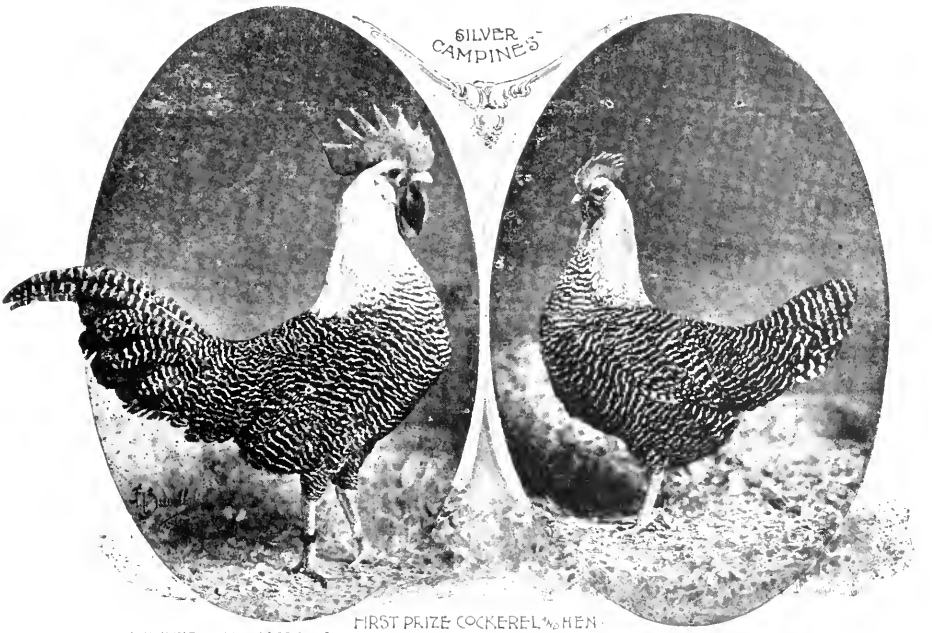
Selection and Mating

CHAPTER VII

IN HIS first and his revised edition of CAMPINEOLOGY, J. Fred N. Kennedy of Birch Cliff, Ont., Canada, inserted a little article entitled "How to Select and Mate." It has been freely copied into a large number of *Campine* catalogs that have come to my desk and as undoubtedly a good many of those into whose hands this book comes have read that article I will not quote it entirely, but as it in a concise way covers the ground, so far as it is possible to cover it in words I am going to quote a part of it. "In selecting the members of the breeding pen shape and size must be the first consideration. Type above all in *Campines* is the most important factor. . . . . I would first select the male (remember he is half the pen.) See that he has the right head points but foremost, see that he is pure in color, black being black and white white, with as much green luster as possible, (in Goldens change white to gold) and see to it that he has lots of vigor. After you have your male bird selected look him over again carefully critisizing him with the standard and note his weak points and then look to your females and where he is weak let the females be strong that you are mating with him. . . . . The one great difficulty in breeding exhibition *Campines* is to combine one and the same; (a) good clear neck hackle, (b) good breast and (c) good markings on the upper part of the body. It is easy to get any two, but very difficult to get all three points. *Campine* breeders should rejoice over the fact that to produce the ideal *Campine* fowls we do not need to use double mating, i. e., one mating to produce pullets and one to produce males."

As Mr. Kennedy indicates one can learn more from experience than in any other way. It is not wise to mate a male whose hackle is very dark to females with dark hackles. It is possible now to find males with very good hackles that are especially well barred on the breast. These should be mated to females that are well barred on the breast even though they have considerable black in the hackle. Some eminent authorities say retain the good breast barring even at the cost of a badly disfigured hackle. However it is not impossible that this will in time eliminate the hackle which is a distinctive feature of the bird and should not be sacrificed. This is a matter which has caused much controversy concerning the English type in England and this controversy has spread somewhat to this country. It is likely that the natural line of a well barred breast and a somewhat darkened hackle is the safest method.

To get better combs on the male bird, male birds with a good upright comb that will not fall over even in the heat of a show room should be mated to females possessing the proper number of serrations on the comb and whose combs stand upright and are small instead of falling to one side and being large. The lopping of the combs on females can be produced by using a male bird whose comb lops mated to females with



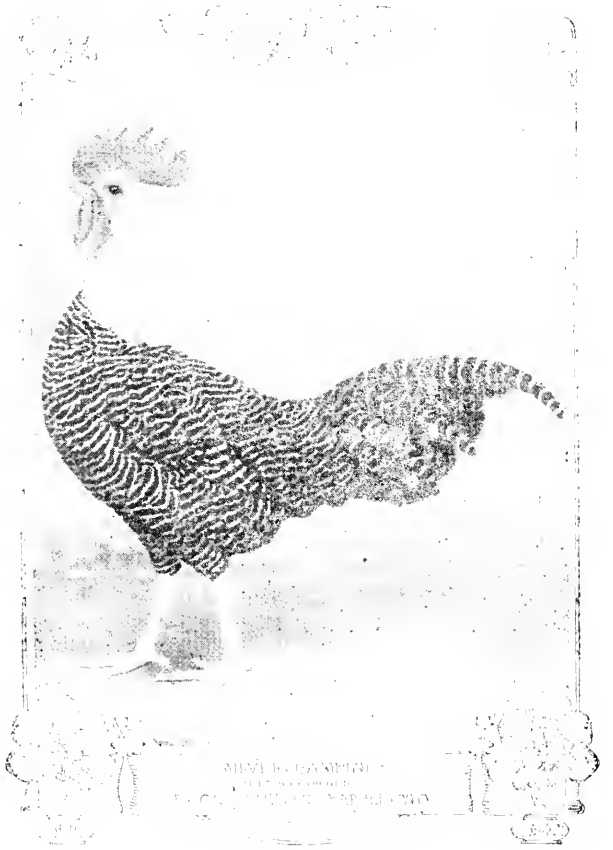
FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL & HEN
WINNERS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DEC. 1911, OWNED BY J. FRED N KENNEDY
BIRCH CLIFF, ONTARIO, CANADA.

proper combs for a female. It is very seldom a bird with poor shanks is found and feathers or stubbs are hardly ever seen. However, occasionally a bird is found with a white or grayish brown leg. These birds should be discarded.

To protect the single mating of the breed the best males and females, that is those conforming most nearly to the standard should be used together. From ten to twenty females can be mated with a good vigorous cockerel, a lesser number with cock birds in proportion. Cockerels of ten to twelve months of age and two year old hens invariably produce the strongest and most livable chicks. One should cater for best results to small and select matings, but as stated above experience is the best teacher and just a little application of good common sense will wonderfully help out.

Before feathers should come vigor and stamina. It is impossible to get birds worth while even though they be exquisitely well marked unless the parent stock possesses at least normal strength. It is better to have vigorous stock though not so well marked than the finest of markings

with no physical endurance. The old rule of culling should be strictly adhered to. *Campines* like all other domestic fowls will deteriorate if left to themselves, and the same common sense rule that guides one in selecting and mating any birds should be applied to the *Campines*.



Housing and Feeding of Chicks and Adult Fowls

CHAPTER VIII

WE WILL begin with the care of the chicks. The *Campine* chicks require much attention and must not be allowed to become chilled for the first few days. It is unnecessary to go into the comparative value of the incubator and the hen for hatching as good results have been obtained by both. However, the majority of *Campine* breeders seem to prefer a hen for hatching the chicks. This is true especially in America, undoubtedly because of the fact that the birds have not been acclimated so well as many of the breeds. *Campine* chicks should be kept where it is dry. It is best to keep them indoors for the first three or four days. They should never be allowed to run in wet grass nor upon a muddy constantly damp soil. It must be kept in mind that where they have been bred in Belgium for so long where the soil is sandy and dry naturally they do best in dry quarters.

After a few days the chicks are extremely lively and delight in foraging and looking up their own food. The *Campine* chicks feather very early and the growing feathers is a strain upon the system naturally reducing the vitality and special care is helpful at this time.

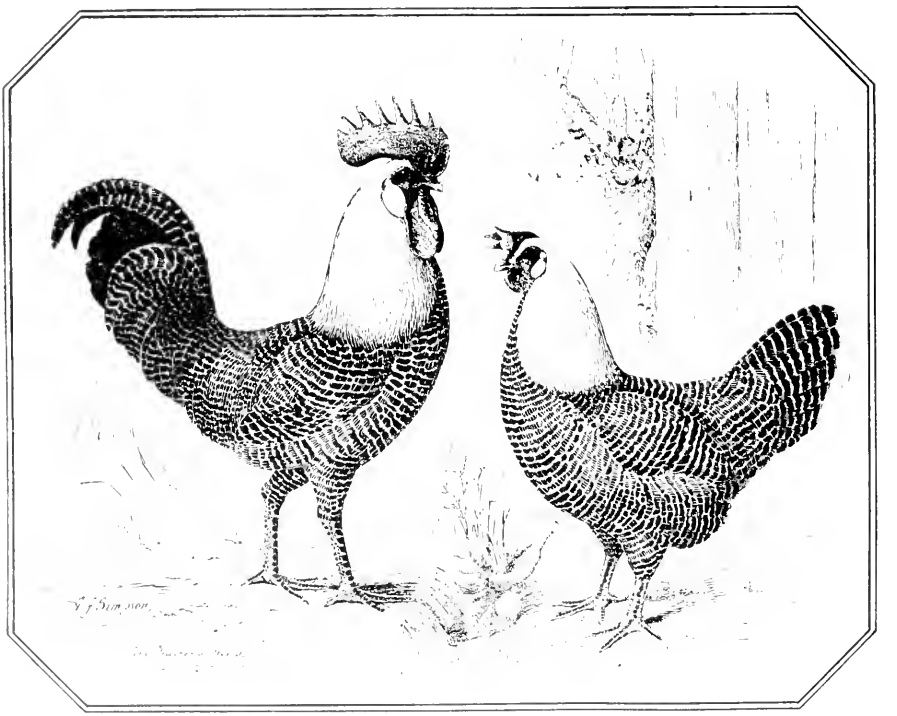
There are many theories as to the best way of feeding chicks, but it is also necessary to adapt the feeding to the time of year and climatic conditions. It stands to reason that chicks hatched early in the spring or late in the fall must have heating food in greater proportion than those hatched during the warmer weather. Many advise the feeding of eggs and dry bread crumbs for the first meal. A most satisfactory way of feeding is for the first feeding to give the dry crumbs of bread. For the second feeding a few hours later a limited amount of chick grit and for the last of the feedings for the first day of feeding chicks should not be fed for from 36 to 72 hours after hatching the commercial chick grain. *Campine* chicks do not thrive as well on too much wet food as do some others. However, an occasional mash is beneficial.

E. L. Wis Jones says in regard to feeding, "The great thing is not to overfeed. . . . . there is no special system of feeding required and I find that the only thing necessary is ordinary wholesome food."

After the chicks are four or five weeks old beef scrap, well chopped meat or fine green cut bone can be fed to them with advantage. They should have plenty of green food from the first day on. They should also have grit and fresh water constantly and fresh water. As they grow older

feeding is about the same as that of other breeds with the exception that great care must be constantly used not to over feed.

While it is claimed that *Campines* are not meat producing birds yet the cockerels properly grown make excellent squab broilers at from eight to twelve weeks. *Campines* both young and old need lots of fresh air and what is true of the chicks in regard to keeping them dry is equally true of the half grown and matured birds. They can stand much cold weather if their quarters are dry and airy. Care, of course, must be taken to prevent the birds being in a draught. The *Campines* will bare



Richard Edward's Crystal Palace, (England) winners 1911 Challange Cup and Gold Medal Cockerel. Pullet won prize of Honor at Brussels International 1912.

close confinement after reaching maturity. The chicks and growing fowls, however, do better with more or less of range.

As to housing the *Campines* in winter we quote freely from an article written by Dr. H. B. Butler, Ogdensburg, N. Y., which appeared in the January, 1913 issue of the "Campine Herald." Doubtless no larger flock of *Campines* is wintered in America than that of J. Fred N. Kennedy, nor under more severe conditions and as the success of the flock will be admitted by a few words or two descriptive of his method of winter housing

Mr. Kennedy's property fronts on Lake ntario and his poultry house is situated within sixty rods of a high bl that marks the shore line at this point. . . . . Lake Ontario sixty miles wide at this point and the winds are not tempered to sui ny particular need the *Campines* may have. The general plan of the p ltry house is a modified curtain front with a two sloped roof, the longer b ng to the front or south. Tight board partition separate the pens eliminati any chance of a cross draught and isolating any pen which might become diseased. The ceilings of the pens do not follow the slope of th oof but are made horizontal, on a second set of rafters which extend to about four feet of the rear. At this point a tight board partition runs the whole length of the house forming a passageway and plenty of room for storing crates, etc., is to be had above the pens. Each pen has a separate door and the whole may be likened to a row of boxes within another long box. The windows, one for each pen are practically of three sash set on end, the middle being fitted with glass and those on either side of it with muslin. Heavy wire screen is built in and forms protection from four or two legged mauraders.

The floors to my surprise was not of cement. The soil is a good grade of gravel and after laying tile underneath Mr. Kennedy fills up inside the pen with a very coarse gravel to some depth, straw in generous quantities is used for litter and it seems to me that this floor is drier than a cement floor, and water spilt does not stand on the floor but immediately finds its way out. As a portion is removed when the latter is changed and a load is thrown in each year. The roosting quarters are at the back where a dropping board forms the floor at a width of about 2½ feet.

The pen ceiling forms the top and a little partition is built enclosing all but the front for which a curtain is provided. Doubtless this box like roosting place is the most interesting to us at present.

It is a hard proposition to figure out how to provide fresh air and still retain the heat and an open question as to whether this close warm air may not work to the birds disadvantage when at daylight it jumps to the cold floor the other extreme in temperature and the coldest in the pen.

Care must be taken and judgment used that the roosting quarters be not the cause of a condition we try to avoid with the chicks, namely, having them go from a close compartment where they have cuddled together out into the cold of an early morning. We find in our own sleeping quarters that if we are in the habit of sleeping with our windows closed that we are subject to colds, but that we become immune if we sleep with an open window.

The *Campine* is by no means immune from colds and the point of sufficient ventilation in roosting quarters will bear much study.

Just where to stop in closing in the birds at night is the problem and it probably works out differently in different cases. Experience is a splendid school, but the tuition is generally high unless the student is wise and profit by the experience that some other has paid for, but with Mr. Kennedy's weather conditions and his success anyone in a cold locality cannot go far astray by following these methods."

Again quoting Mr. Jones, "The birds require a roomy house at night if they are to thrive. They should get at least ten cubic feet, as feeding and housing have a lot to do with their prolificacy. I have often known people to run them down when the only fault was in their own mismanagement and over feeding."

The matter of plenty of fresh air cannot be too much emphasized. The *Coccyzus* chicks if closely watched will be seen to sleep with their heads peeping out from under the leaf or the hover when chicks of other breeds under some conditions will be coupled by out of sight under the leaf or hover. Experiments of the writer with adult *Coccyzus* in a warm and not too dry house to keep the combustion freezing prove conclusively that they must have plenty of air and that they can stand the cold far better than vitiated air.

The Exhibition Campine

CHAPTER IX

THE CAMPINE appeals in its various roles to several classes of poultrymen. To the economist its consistent egg laying, the fact that it is a small eater and of quick maturity appeals strongly. To the breeder who tries by indirect operations to obtain a standard bird in its prolificness the *Campine* has peculiar advantages. To the Fancier the beauty and the contrast of color makes a strong appeal.

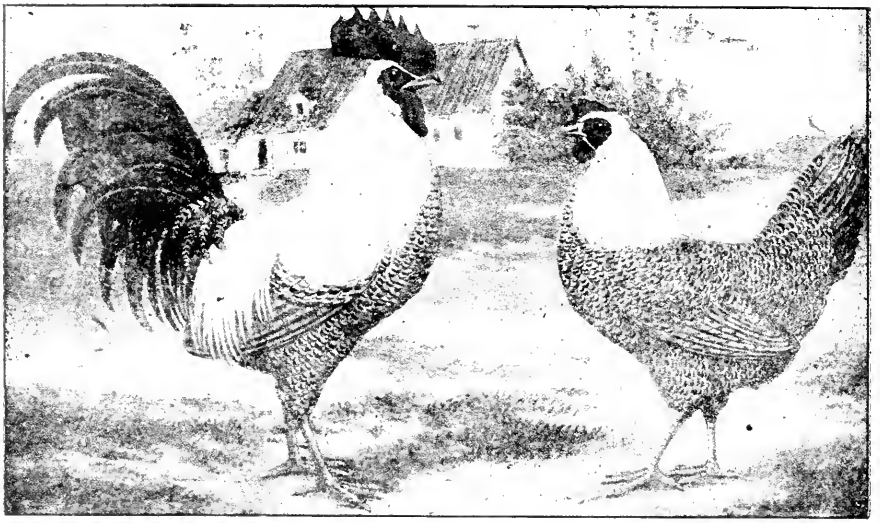
Probably a large number of people are more interested in the economic qualities of the *Campine* than the standard markings, also the majority of those interested in the economic qualities are also anxious to have a uniform appearance among the flocks of poultry and while perhaps do not try so hard to get their birds as near the standard as do the fanciers they would fine great satisfaction in good markings throughout the flock.

Of course a poorly colored bird is apt to lay as well and to be as strong and from an economic view point worth as much as a well marked bird, but the great majority of breeders except the smaller breeders (those who keep only a few birds) are after standard markings.

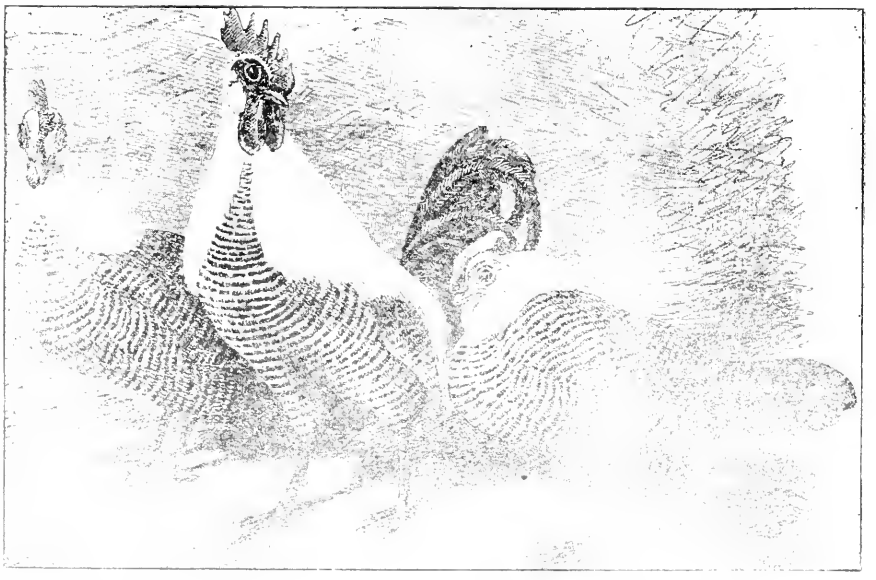
The *Campine* has attracted great attention to itself, because of its egg laying qualities and because of the beauty and size of its egg, but in the long run the well bred well marked specimen is the one in which we glory.

We might quote from the description given by a number of breeders concerning their birds and say that "nothing prettier can be imagined than a nice flock of (whatever I breed) on a green lawn." But while this is true of the *Campine* still the graceful carriage and contrasting and superfine markings of the *Campine* show off in the cage to their best advantage.

The first thing to consider in an exhibition bird is the head. On account of the fact that both Belgium and England pay but little attention to the comb only to see that it is large, it is not always easy to find a bird with a comb that is most desirable in the American show room as the American standard demands a medium size comb. On the female the comb falls to one side with the exception of the first point which stands upright. In the male the comb is upright the back extends a little below the horizontal and slightly shows the back of the head, but does not touch the head.



Mhis is a magazine Belgian illustration of the Belgian Braekel 1897. Note the flowered barring, the high carried tail, the enormous comb on the male and the white top on the male. The wings should also be carefully studied. The birds show the large size of the Breakel and the body of the female gives evidence of egg-producing capacity.



This is a cut worthy of study. It is a Belgian illustration of Belgian Campines. Note the even barring i. e. white and black of nearly equal width the [illegible] tail [illegible] the large eye and the white top of male. By comparison with Belgian Braekel there will be immediately apparent the difference in size and the combination of the two with the white top off would seem to produce a more desirable [illegible] Such as have in the Improved Campine.

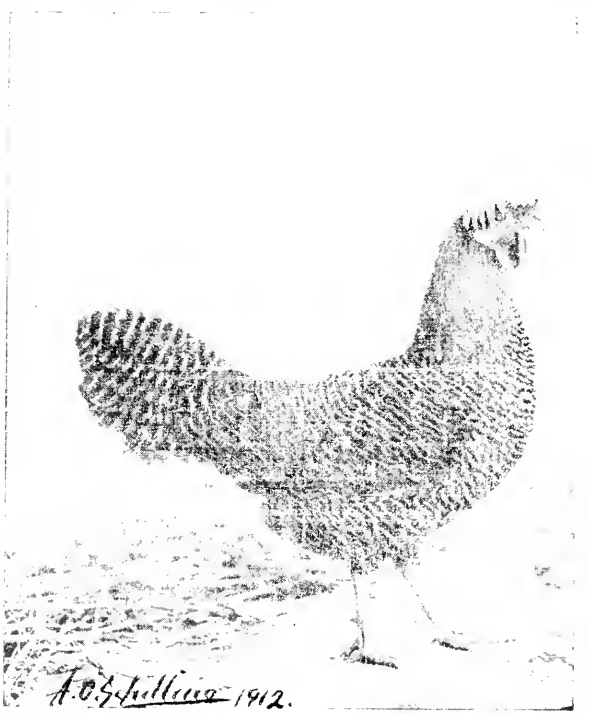
Much stress is laid upon the eye color. Red or bay eyes are considered a serious defect. F. L. Platt says, "It would be easy to breed beautifully colored *Campines* when stress is not laid upon the color of the eye. With the red eye of the English Silver Pencilled Hamburg, the clear cut barring and beautiful color of the English Hamburg also asserts itself. The eye should approach black in color, 'The iris being dark brown and the pupil black.' The English standard calls for the same and the Belgian standard reads, 'Eye: Vetch (chick pea) that is to say very dark appearing black.' There is an economic value in this dark eye. When the matter was before the Club's Standard Committee for American and the disussion was whether red eyes should be an absolute disqualification Mr. Jacobus remarked, 'I bred a red eyed bird and he cost me between $2,000 and $3,000 and not over five per cent. of his pullets laid white shell eggs. We must produce better eggs than the Leghorn lays.' " One is apt to find in the comb of the Silver *Campine* the presence of some blue pigment which is not an evidence of an unhealthy condition neither is it a defect. Tints of blue are often apparent in the ear lobes of pullets and red in cockerels so that lobes as yet are not above objection. One difficulty thus far is to get pure white ear lobes with good pure markings. However, we find that the darkest eyed birds usually have the best lobes.

A prize wining Golden Campine bred and owned by Geo. E. Noeth, Brighton, N. Y.

Exhibition birds in American shows will be disqualified if the ear lobes are over one-half red. The exhibition *Campine* should have a nicely rounded wattle.

Competent judges claim that the most important color section is the back. Judge Platt says, "No matter about under color. That has been

a bug-a-boo in the American fancy for over forty years. Now as new birds come in let us put them on the right basis for breeders." It is a fact that the fancier wants most after all the exterior color, that part of the bird which is at once seen and first appreciated. In the *Campine* the black should be pure black and the white pure white. The mossy appearance often found is brought about largely by a third barring of brown and gray. There should be an abundance of green luster in the black. The natural tendency of the barring on the back especially of the male bird is to a V-shape. The barring of the back should run well into the tail. Mr. Platt says in this connection, "The more barring in the tail the better up to a certain point. We should not give the preference to nicely barred main tail feathers that run gray then white at the base rather than to a moderately well barred tail of sound color. The latter bird plainly has the greater strength of color and greater breeding value."



This golden hen is remarkable in type and also barring. This is one of President Geo. E. Noeth's (American Campine Club) excellent birds.

The next section is the wing. Here we meet with difficulty for as desirable as a well barred wing is we find but few of them as yet. If when opening up the primaries they are gray they are very unsightly and when good barring cannot be had in the primaries a black feather with streaks and dottings of white is much better than a grayish or brownish color, there is a relation between the back and the wing color for if there is too wide a barring of white in the back it has its effect in weakening the color in the primaries in the wing.

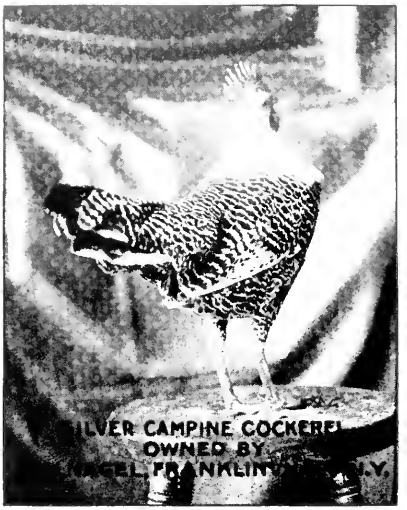
Next our attention is called to the breast and the barring should be held there for in present specimens few have enough of contrasting colors and proper width of barring upon the breast. Crescentic and horse shoe markings are more often seen than good barring. The barring should also be carried back into the fluff.

We now come to the hackle and here again we find difficulty for in those birds which have the best hackle we often find a very weak breast. It is not to be expected that good breast markings and a strong back can be had and a pure white hackle begin at their termination. It is far better to have the black running into the hackle somewhat and to have the back and breast properly barred than to have an absolute pure white hackle with a poorly barred back and its evil effect upon the wing and a weak breast. On the other hand it is just as undesirable to have the black run away up near the head or into the head.

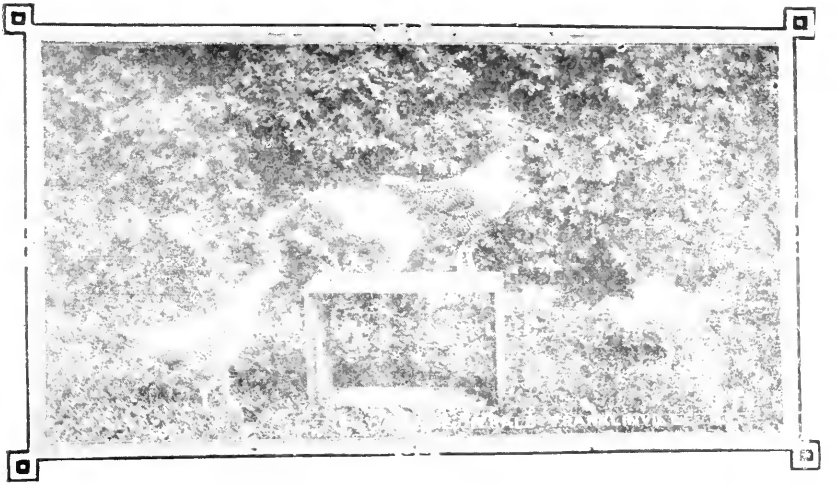
Different breeders personally favor differently the birds when considering as to breast, back and tail markings but the judge must balance a bird in his decisions. If the exhibition *Campine* were easy to produce there would be no great fascination in attempting its production, but the fact that it is somewhat hard to produce is attractive, when one is produced it is almost unequalled for beauty, gracefulness and attractiveness.

There is a tendency among some of having the white barring too narrow and thread like and thus give the bird too dark an appearance. In breeding exhibition *Campines* one must keep away from prejudices and seek to apply the standard as it is. Judges often run to personal ideas and if one has plenty of birds it is well to try out under different judges the lighter and darker specimens. This is said with no intention of casting reflection on the judges, but because of the fact that the *Campine* is still in an unfinished stage and yearly is improving greatly and the minds and ideas of judges must change with the development and progress of the breed. A bird should stand on firm yet not over large legs and feet and the color and condition should be carefully looked after. One judge calls attention to the unsightliness of scaly legs especially in blue shanked birds.

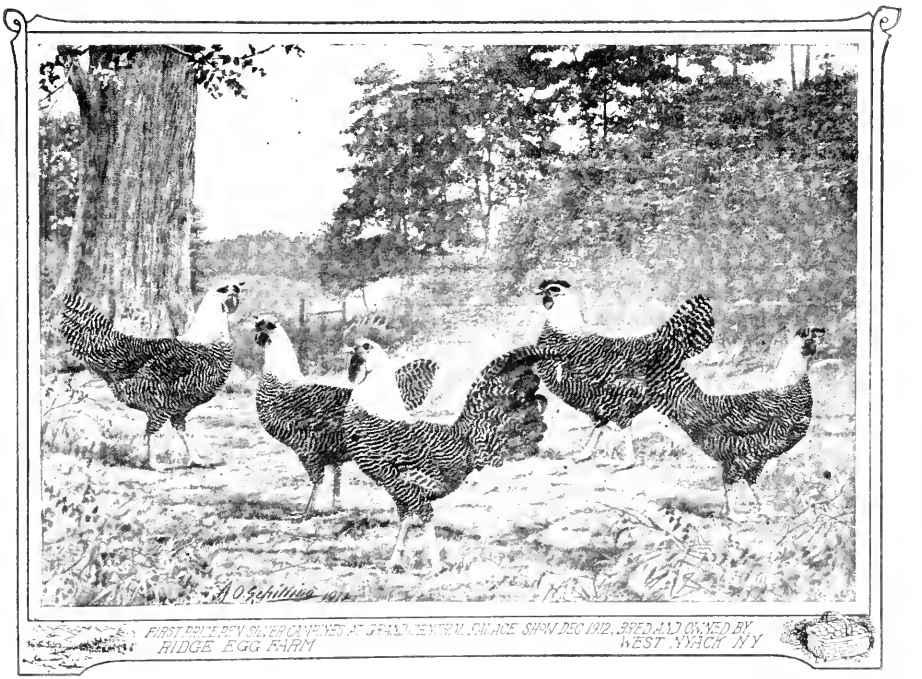
The foundation male birds in both Silvers and Goldens of the improved type were hen feathered and the desire of the breeders at present is to produce males with cock plumage pattern and color which is identical with that of the female. However well colored a bird may be it is not an exhibition bird nor worthy of being placed in a show unless it possesses the proper type, and so in the desire to get color markings one must not become over anxious and sacrifice type. The tail of the male bird should not be carried too high, nor too extremely low. This is true of the female. Birds should not be overly high on legs neither too low and the beauty and grace of the ideal and standard *Campine* should be the first thing to consider. If the bird has no type or inferior type it should not be shown. It is not a true *Campine* though it have all the color markings of a *Campine*. What has been said in this chapter concerning the Silver *Campines* is equally true of the Goldens with the exception of color of feathers, which difference is at once obvious.



Birds need proper training for the exhibitions and if dirty Silvers should be washed, two weeks' training should put any bird in fine trim for the show.



This Pen of handsome young Silver Campines, was bred and is owned by Dr. H. B. Butler, Ogdensburg, N. Y.



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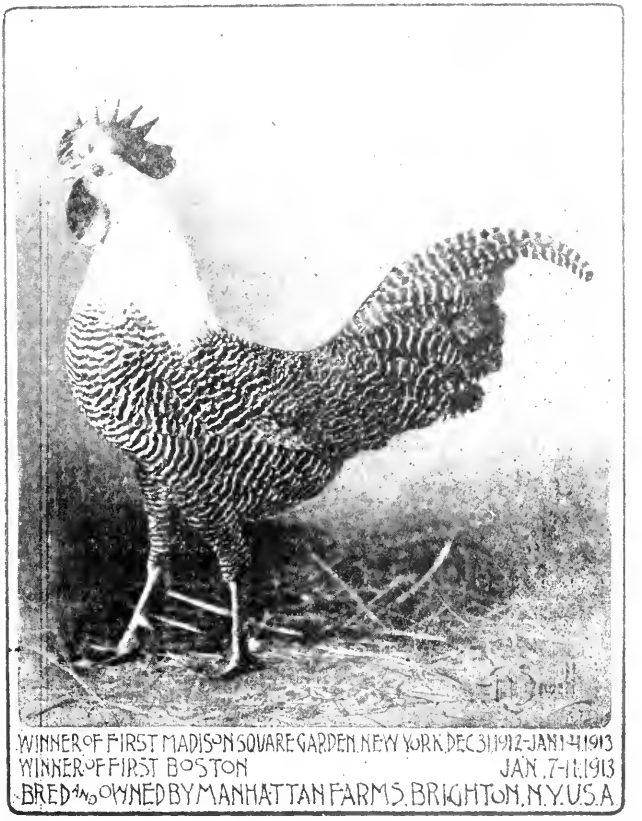
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